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HEINRICH BRUNN. *Geschichte der griechischen Künstler*. Zweite Auflage. Vollständig in circa fünfzehn Lieferungen. Ebner und Seubert, Stuttgart, 1889.

This is a reproduction of the first edition without changes, with the exception of a new paging and the introduction of a few typographical errors. It will place the book on the market for less money, but otherwise interests no one. The ground broken by Brunn thirty years ago has produced so much fruit in the knowledge of Greek art and artists that it is greatly to be regretted that the history of art, for which his history of artists was considered only as preparatory, has not yet made its appearance. If, in the new edition, merely the names of artists recently discovered or a compendium of recent literature were given, these would be additions of value.—F. KOEPP in *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 49.

ROBERT BURN. *Roman Literature in relation to Roman Art*. Pp. x—315, with illustrations. London, 1888, Macmillan.

The object of the author is to show how some of the erroneous tendencies in Roman history and glyptic art had their origin in the national character and circumstances. There are five essays, on (1) Portraiture; (2) Historical and National Tendencies; (3) Composite and Colossal Art; (4) Technical Finish and luxurious Refinement; (5) Romano-Greek architecture. The conclusion is, to find in the Romans extreme realism, a ponderous love of detail, a tendency towards the colossal, and over-refinement and the display of technical skill. The final chapter on architecture is good, and taken mostly from the author's previous work, *Rome and the Campagna*.—CECIL SMITH in *Classical Review*, Nov. 1888.

HANS DROYSEN. *Kriegsalterthümer*. I Hälfte. Aus Hermann's Lehrbuch der griech. Antiquitäten. II. 2, 1. pp. 184. Neuherg. von Blümner u. Dittenberger. Freiburg in B.

This work is distinguished from other treatises on the subject, except Rüstow u. Köchly's *Geschichte des griechischen Kriegswesens*, in making the art of war of primary and political, and other issues of secondary, importance. The *first* book treats of weapons, classes of troops, and elementary tactics of the Greeks; the *second*, of the art and conduct of war until the time of Philip of Macedon; the *third*, from Philip to Pyrrhos; the *fourth*, of the Hellenistic period. It is more comprehensive and more critical than Rüstow and Köchly.—ADOLF BAÜER in *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 40.

C. HASSE. *Wiederherstellung antiker Bildwerke*. Zweites Heft. Mit 7 lithographierten Tafeln. Fol., pp. 21. Jena, 1888, G. Fischer.

It is a cause for congratulation when an anatomist undertakes reconstructions of ancient sculpture, as he is usually in a better position than

an artist or an archæologist to determine from the muscular indications how the original design was executed. Such attempts, however, made upon anatomical considerations alone are not always successful, as, for instance, the reconstruction of the Aphrodite of Melos, suggested by Hasse himself in 1882. It were better also in the present attempts, if our author had made more careful use of archæological literature. For the reconstruction of the Ilioneus, he brings forward no new material, and acknowledges his incapacity to determine it in the absence of the head. In restoring the Torso Belvidere, anatomical considerations determine the position as one of rest, but do not afford a basis for placing in the left hand of the Herakles the apple of the Hesperides.—P. WEIZSÄCKER in *Woch. f. klass. Phil.*, 1888, No. 51.

RODOLFO LANCIANI. *Ancient Rome in the light of recent discoveries.*

With 100 illustrations. 8vo, pp. xxix–329. New York, 1888.

All those who were privileged to listen to Comm. Lanciani's course of lectures on Rome, delivered in this country during the winter of 1886–87, will enjoy seeing them in book form in this elegant volume. It is divided into the following chapters: I. *Renaissance of archæological studies.* II. *Foundation and prehistoric life of Rome.* III. *Sanitary condition of ancient Rome.* IV. *Public places of resort.* V. *The Palace of the Caesars.* VI. *The House of the Vestals.* VII. *The public libraries of ancient and mediæval Rome.* VIII. *Police and fire department of ancient Rome.* IX. *The Tiber and the Claudian Harbor.* X. *The Campagna.* XI. *The disappearance of works of art, and their discovery in recent years.* Under these headings the widest possible field is covered. In Rome's history, we pass from the time previous to its foundation, through all the various periods, to that of the present modernizations: we are also led, step by step, not only through all the sections and groups of important buildings of ancient Rome, but to the port of Ostia and over the Campagna. Certain subjects are dwelt upon at especial length, because illustrated by the more recent discoveries, as, for instance, the House of the Vestals, the police, the bronze statues, and the harbor of Ostia, the excavation of which Professor Lanciani is himself directing.

There is no claim in this book to absolute novelty of material or of opinion: it professes to be simply a popular presentation of the latest results. As such it is extremely attractive from the easy style of the prose, the excellence of the illustrations, and the general typographical elegance. The greater part of the preface is devoted to an apology for the present condition of Rome, the rebuilding of the city and the consequent damage to monuments. It is no doubt true that much exaggeration has been shown in the attacks on the municipality and the government, and that a great